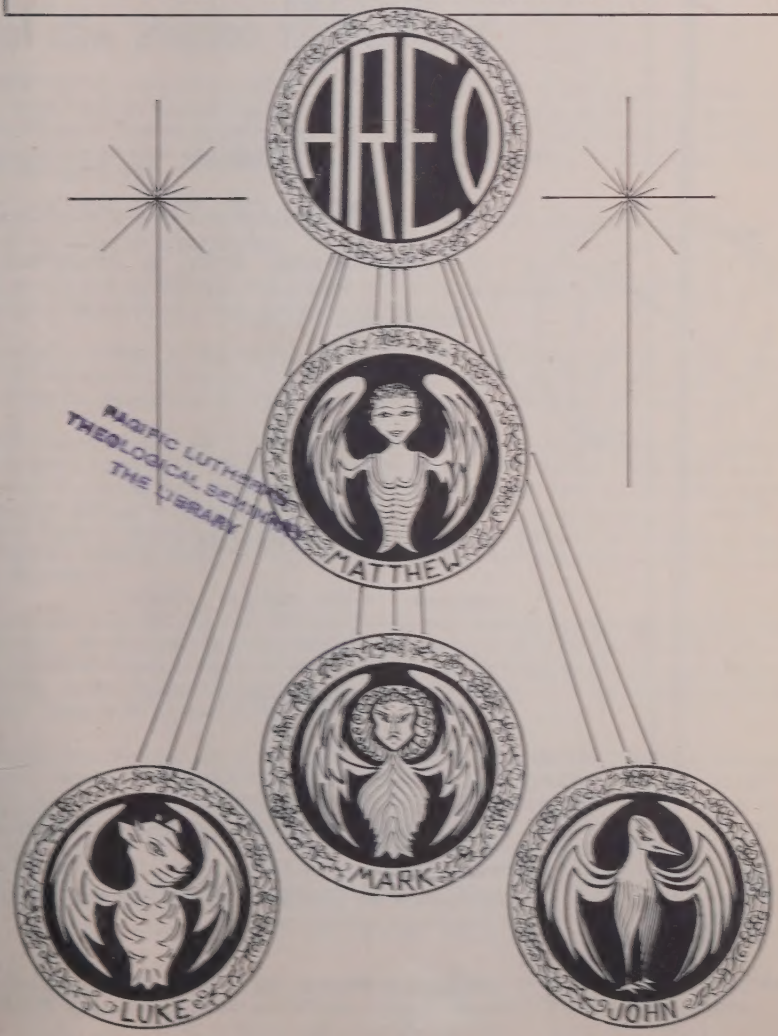
American Review of Eastern Orthodoxy



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AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE CHURCH

FOREIGN

HBISHOP OF CANTERBURY STIRS FUROR. The Lambeth Conference (a meeting of ops of the Church of England Communion, from all over the world, is held every ten years mbeth Palace in London, England. Leaders of other Churches are customarily invited to pecial opening services and other public events of the Conference) was convened July 3rd oncluded August 10th.

Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, aroused considerable international nent by two of his pronouncements:

open invitation of Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus to the Conference and his subsequent unciation of Makarios as a supporter of 'terrorism'.

statement in Toynbee's 'The Fearful Choice - a Debate on Nuclear Policy' that it may be in the providence of God that the human race should destroy itself in this manner. There is idence that the human race is to last forever, and plenty in Scripture to the contrary.'

combined weight of these two issuances of the Archbishop brought a fearful clamour from papers, government radios abroad, denunciations from Orthodox Patriarchs, and much reaction in general. Dr. Fisher protested his good intentions were misunderstood and ly issued an apology to Archbishop Theoklitos of Athens by stating he meant no reflection ıkarios' 'personal character'. Archbishop Makarios, who originally had intended coming Conference, sent Dr. Fisher a letter in which he stated that engagements elsewhere pre- d his attendance.

ding the utterance that God may 'will man' to destroy himself, brought statements from ıs sources. Moscow Radio condemnded it as a 'cannibalistic' doctrine. The moderator of nited Church of Canada termed the warning as 'singularly futile, stupid and un-Christian'. dian Radio reports stated that 'far from being the will of God, the destruction of the world ch more likely to be the will of the devil'.

ompletely separate from any of the above, Lord Altrincham, the rebellious nobleman, who ıst year lambasted the Queen, turned his scathing pen on the Church in two essays just eleased this summer. Highlights of his attack on the Church included: 1.Confirmation is a ind of multi-purpose 'sheepdip' 2.Communion does for the soul what a toothbrush does or the teeth, according to contemporary clergymen 3.Clergy should be celibates, as a ife impedes their ministry 4.Women should be admitted to the clergy 5.The Archbishop Canterbury 'is the wrong man in the wrong job'. - ED.

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TIARCH OF ANTIOCH DIES. Patriarch Alexander Tahan, Arab-born head of the Syrian lox (Antiochian) Church died in Damascus, Syria, at the age of 89, following surgery.

ath occurred less than a month after he had returned from the last of many visits to

Moscow at the invitation of Patriarch Alexei of the Russian Orthodox Church (see AREO, Jun
He had frequently been accused by Eastern Orthodox of the Middle East as being pro-Russia

A native of Damascus, Patriarch Alexander studied theology in Istanbul and Kiev. He was co
crated a bishop in 1908 and elected Patriarch in 1931. As Patriarch, his jurisdiction included
550,000 Eastern Orthodox in Syria, Lebanon, North and South America.

After the close of World War II, the Patriarch re-established very close ties with the Mosc
Church; numerous financial benefits had been derived by his Patriarchate from Russia, as a
sult. In 1950, the Moscow Academy of the Russian Church awarded him an honorary doctora
theology.

The Patriarch was buried in Damascus, with representatives of the Patriarchates of Alexar
Jerusalem and Istanbul present. President Nasser was represented by his two Syrian vice-
dents: Akram Hourani and Sabri Assali. Only two of the seven Lebanese archbishops were
the others excusing themselves because of extreme difficulty of transportation. Damascus s
expressed the belief that this act was a prelude to the Lebanese Orthodox Church withdraw
schism from the Antiochian Patriarchate. They added that the Lebanese had never been hap
the Patriarch's increasing dependence on the Soviet and the Muscovite Church; and that they
resented the late Patriarch's pro-Soviet attitude and his latitude in allowing Soviet agents to
fere in the internal affairs of the Orthodox Church of the Arab world.

- According to canons and tradition, after the death of a Patriarch, a locum tenens shall
elected within eight days of the funeral and the election of a new Patriarch shall take p
forty days later. Due to the strained relations between Syria and Lebanon, however, th
tion may be postponed for some time. When the election does take place, all seven Le
Orthodox dioceses will participate; altho concern has been expressed that Russian ele
will endeavor to foster, thru pro-Russian Syrian authorities, the election of a clergym
their choice. - ED.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC 'EASTERN RITE' PRIEST BLESSES HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN
his wife and three children among scores of faithful in attendance, Father Anthony Zouzal
blessing of a newly-ordained Eastern Rite priest of the Roman Catholic Church at his first

Father Zouzal, a native of Czechoslovakia, studied in seminary and later emigrated to To
Canada, where he worked in a factory for some time. Later he decided to become a pries
applied to Roman Catholic Archbishop John Bucko, who ordained him. He will serve in the
Eucharist Roman Catholic Church in Toronto; he and his family will live in church faciliti

- Married priests in the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Church are common, but no
ally known of by the public at large. Marriage of priests and bishops was always a co
practice in the Apostolic age, St. Peter's wife being a party to Christ's healing of he
Disciplinary measures, by Rome, led to later restrictions of marriage of clergy of he
Rite. The Eastern Orthodox Church has, of course, allowed priests to be married. -

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POPE PIUS ESTABLISHES EXARCHATE FOR UKRAINIAN CATHOLICS IN AUSTRA
Pope Pius XII has named Father Ivan Prasko, 54, Titular Bishop of Zygana. He will have
spiritual jurisdiction over the 18,000 Ukrainians of Catholic tradition in Australia (these p
ple are of the Ruthenian-Byzantine Rite - ED). His Seat will be in Sydney.

An Exarchate Apostolic, an ecclesiastical term used by Eastern Rite Roman Catholics, co
responds to a Vicariate Apostolic in the Latin Rite. The U.S.A. has two such Exarchates,
at Philadelphia and the other at Pittsburgh.

Bishop-designate Prasko has been in Australia since 1950. Born in Zbaraz, Western Ukra
Father Prasko studied at the Greek Catholic Academy at Lwow; at the Pontifical Urban U

ty of the Propagation of the Faith in Rome: at the Pontifical Institute for Oriental Studies at the Pontifical Gregorian University. He speaks English, Ukrainian, Russian, German Italian.

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TERN RITE PATRIARCH OF BABYLON DIES. Patriarch Joseph Ghanima of Babylonia e Chaldees, spiritual leader of Catholics (Eastern Rite of Rome) belonging to the Chaldean , died at the age of 77 in Baghdad, Iraq.

n at Mossul, Iraq, Jan. 29, 1881, the late Patriarch was ordained in 1904 and in 1925 became lar Bishop of Colibrasso. He succeeded Patriarch Joseph Emmanuel Thomas, when the lat- lied in 1947 at the age of 95. He also served as a senator in the Iraqi parliament since having been appointed to the post by the former Regent of King Faisal II, Emir Abdul Ilah.

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ONITE PATRIARCH OF LEBANON DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICANS. nite Rite (Roman Catholic) Patriarch Paul Meouchi of Lebanon was reported to have de- led the immediate withdrawal of American troops from his country. He made the demand three-hour meeting with U.S. Deputy Under-Secretary of State Robert Murphy and Amer- Ambassador Robert McClintock.

des the meeting with Patriarch Meouchi, Under-Secretary of State Murphy also had talks Melkite (Eastern Rite Roman Catholic) Bishop Philip Nabas in Beirut; and again with the nite Rite Bishop Autun 'Abd in Tripoli. Greek Orthodox Bishop (Syrian Orthodox) Lilyya libi was also conferred with by Mr. Murphy.

The efforts by Mr. Murphy to placate religious leaders underscores the reports that the real cause for the rest and insurrection in Lebanon is religious friction between Moslem and Christian; the Moslem Community, a minority by the Census conducted by the late French Governors of Lebanon, desires a new Census to prove that they are now a major- ity. By their being a proved majority, they would thus be able to control the government and the Presidency, which is now controlled by the Christian element. The struggle for the Arabs to attain their desire of complete Nationalism has, for the great majority, its rallying point of the Moslem Faith. The Western Powers, utilizing Western Religion, have been able to maintain much of their prestige and influence in so-called 'pro-western' countries; that, along with large grants of monies to the authorities in power. - ED.

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IAN ORTHODOX CHURCH CONDEMNS AMERICAN LANDINGS IN LEBANON. In a al statement issued by Patriarch Alexei and members of the Holy Synod, 'aggression' he charge leveled at the U.S.A. and Britain.

he outbreak of strife in Lebanon and Jordan threatens to grow into a flame of war', the ment said, 'the Russian Orthodox Church now calls on all Christians - and in the first upon their spiritual leaders, in duty bound to God - to promote reconciliation'. It said hat the Christian Churches must 'show complete unanimity and proclaim to the govern- s committing the acts of aggression that their duty is not in the enslavement of small es by force of arms to serve their egotistic interests, but in the easing of their lot as rethren, carrying within themselves the same image of God'.

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OF POPULATION OF IRAQ IS CHRISTIAN. Altho Iraq is a predominantly Moslem ry, organized Christian activity has been going on there. Among the 5,000,000 peoples, 00 are Latin and Eastern Rite (Roman) Catholics; 90,000 are Eastern Orthodox; 2,000 rotestant.

ing among the Roman Catholics are some 204 priests(159 Eastern Rite and 45 Latin). operate schools and nursing facilities. The Protestants maintain only 45 missionaries, y American, British and Australian. No statistics were available on the Orthodox.

AUCTION SALE OF BIBLES BRINGS $30,729. A collection of 24 early Bibles was sold at Southby's famous auction rooms in London for a total of $30,729.

An American bidder paid $4,200 for the 2nd edition of Tyndale's version of the Book of Genesis, printed in Antwerp, Belgium, 1530-34, and $2,184 for a copy of a 1536 New Testame The same buyer paid $2,240 for Coverdale's version of the Bible (1536), the first folio Bible printed in England.

The so-called St. Matthew's Version of the Bible, which welds together the best work of Tyndale and Coverdale and was edited by Rogers (1537) sold for $7,280, and the 'Great Bible (1539 version) went for $7,000.

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SHORTAGE OF PRIESTS IS ROME'S WORST PROBLEM IN SOUTH AMERICA. Archb Juan Landazuri Ricketts, of Lima, Peru, made this statement before 2,000 delegates at the 1 annual Serra Int'l. Convention in Chicago,Ill. early this past summer.

The Archbishop stated that in 1925 there were 19,000 priests working among 90 millions of Americans; while today there are only 29,900 working among 160 millions. This he said rep ents a severe shortage, because the proportion of clergy to population has decreased, thus their work manifold greater.

He emphasized that the future of the Church depends on getting more clergy 'to forestall otl ideologies such as laicism (secularism), Communism and Protestantism, which are gaining und to the detriment of our traditional religion'.....especially 'the Protestant campaign....' sents a serious danger to the unity of the Faith....' He intimated that these three 'dangers' factors that produce 40,000,000 illiterates, high infant mortality and extreme poverty: this cause these 'dangers' make it difficult for the Church to fulfill its purpose of 'educating in Christian manner'.

- Dr.W.E. Bock, United Lutheran Church in America's field director of evangelism, rece stated that Protestantism is growing in Brazil - over 200,000 new members in the las five years. The total Protestant population in Brazil now numbering 1,741,430, as oppo to some 61,000,000 Roman Catholics.

- A milestone in the history of Protestant missionary work in Brazil took place last mon with the dedication in Campinas, Brazil, of a new $250,000 Evangelical Audio Visual C The Center is supported by 21 church groups and has facilities for producing all necess materials for audio and visual methods and techniques.

- It is difficult to understand why the Archbishop believes the 'three dangers' of secular Protestantism and Communism are responsible for illiteracy-poverty-infant mortality area which has been under the complete control of his Church for over 400 years. If 3 priests could not bring progress from such backwardness, there can hardly be any hop mere increase of their numbers - something must either be amiss, or lacking in the nique or approach which they employ. - ED.

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RELIGIOUS CONGRESSES MEETING IN TOKYO. Three different international or worl ventions, in the religious field, held meetings in Tokyo last month.

The 14th World Convention on Christian Education, largest Christian meeting ever held in opened at the Metropolitan Gymnasium, Tokyo, on Aug. 6th. Some 5000 delegates represe Protestant Christian Churches in more than 60 countries were present at the huge convoca The aim of the Convention is to gain united thought and action in the field of spreading kno of the Gospel of Christ and teaching Christians how to live in accord with it. In keeping wi a World Exhibition on Christian Education Materials was held on the campus of Tokyo's A Gakuin University.

The 2nd Triennial All-Asia Mass Communications Conference, under the sponsorship of t

nal Council of Churches, USA, convened with some 60 church representatives from 12 Asian ries present. The Conference was informed in detail of advances that have been made in communications by the various church bodies in Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, a, Philippines, Thailand and Malaya. Ways and means of establishing more effective use dio-visual aids was thoroly discussed.

0th International Congress for the History of Religions was convened on August 28th. This ing marks the first time that such a gathering has ever been held outside Europe. The last ress was held in Rome, in 1955. Scholars in the Historical and systematic studies of religphenomena, philosophy, philology, archaeology, ethnology, folkloreology, sociology and iology were among those in attendance. The Congress was divided into three phases:
'Religion in the East - Past and Present': Featured were discussions of primitive religions, eligions in the ancient Orient, religions in the ancient Occident, religions in the Far East, Shintoism, religions of India, Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and the psychology and sociology of religions.
'Religion and Thought in East and West - A Century of Cultural Exchange': Symposiums were the heart of this phase, which was conducted with the support of UNESCO.
This consisted of research tours to historic and religious sites in Japan.

Such meetings are of the greatest value in the interchange of ideas between peoples of the iverse cultures and traditions of the world. The more understanding and cooperation that an be generated among peoples, the less likelihood of friction. - ED.

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MEN HAVE HIDEOUT IN ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL. A vault under the Armagh n Catholic Cathedral was discovered recently by police as being a gunman's hideout. Three d men had been chased there by Northern Ireland police and caught in a confessional.

rh of the Cathedral revealed a thirty-foot vault, below ground level, wherein were several , a table, pieces of fuse wire and a copy of an Irish Republican Army manifesto.

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CAN BANS A BIBLICAL STUDY APPROVED BY FRENCH HIERARCHS. Disagreeover Bible interpretation is causing a breach in the Roman Catholic Church, at least be- the Vatican and certain parts of the Church in France.

ce Cardinal Feltin, Archbishop of Paris, sanctioned a textbook for Catholic Scripture hts, by name - 'Introduction a la Bible, Tome 1, Introduction General, Ancien Testament'. ure experts of the Society of St. Sulpice (a French religious community specializing in tional work), a Jesuit priest and several lay scholars participated in producing the 880 ome. The Most Rev. Julien Weber, Bishop of Strasbourg, wrote the preface, in which gested Catholic biblical science was in danger of becoming obsolete and outdated.

n theologians questioned the method of introducing into biblical studies the use of modern es, which they felt to be questionable. Last autumn, the same authority had condemned chism that the same Sulpician Order had produced, in which instructions were set forth ching children in a 'modern way'. The Vatican termed such approaches were 'corrosive'.

he Catholic Truth Society of Oregon, 2066 SW 6th Ave., Portland, Ore. issued a tract 16D), entitled 'Why There Are So Many Churches'. Published with ecclesiastical permission, it purports to show that to every problem there may be a thousand wrong answers, but only one correct reply. This argument is used to show that Roman authority one produces the right reply all the time, and that: heretics, Methodists, Presbyterians, aptists, Campbellites, Calvinists, Lutherans, Mary Baker Eddyites and all others are e ones who produce the thousand wrong answers. Unfortunately, the tract does not show ssensions and misinterpretations occur quite commonly in their own Church - from the me of Galileo, Copernicus, etc. up to this present day. - ED.

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NEW QUARTERLY TO PROMOTE USE OF ENGLISH IN THE CATHOLIC MASS. Th use of the 'vernacular' has long been a desire of many peoples of many lands, especially i the Latin Rite Roman Catholic Churches. A new Quarterly, 'Language and Worship', devot to promoting the use of English in the liturgical services, including the Mass, is now being published in England by the Vernacular Society of Great Britain.

At the top of the magazine's first page is a quotation from Pope Pius XII: 'In not a few rite the mother-tongue may be useful to the people. But to make such concessions is for the Ap tolic See alone'.

The Vernacular Society has as its purpose, a study of the greater use of English in prayer rites and ceremonies. According to its statement of aims, the Society exists 'by prayer, stu and discussion of the vernacular movement, considered as an integral part of the liturgical apostolate, to promote the use of the vernacular in the liturgical worship of the Catholic C in Britain.'

● A laudable endeavor, altho undoubtedly foreordained to failure by the wall of tradition.

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ISRAELI CLERK WINS WORLD-WIDE BIBLE CONTEST. A 30-year old partially para zed clerk in the Jerusalem Institute for the Blind won the 1st International Bible Quiz at He University in Jerusalem.

Garnering 42 points, Amos Khaham, whose family name means 'The Wise Man', defeated n ional winners of 14 other countries. Earlier he had won the Israeli contest to qualify for th World Contest. His prize, as international champ, was a 2,000 year old jar from a tomb Beit Shaerim, in the northern part of the Holy Land.

Runner-ups were Mrs. Simone Dumont of Paris, a Protestant publisher of children's book (29 points) and Miss Irene Santos of Rio de Janiero, a Seventh Day Adventist teacher (23 p Mrs. Myrtle Davis, a Baptist teacher of Buford, Ga., who was America's Bible Champion, for seventh place.

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GREEK AUSTRALIAN PRELATE KILLED. Metropolitan Theophylactos Papathanassop head of the Greek Orthodox Church in Australia and New Zealand, died in Melbourne, Aus of injuries received in an automobile accident.

The Metropolitan, whose See was in Sydney, had been in Australia for 30 years. Originally jurisdiction was limited to members of the Greek-speaking Orthodox Faith in Australia, b 1948 he was placed in charge of Orthodox believers in New Zealand, as well. The number followers in those countries is estimated at 100,000.

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FIRST ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH PLANNED FOR AUSTRALIA. A priest, exp from Romania by Communists, arrived in Sydney, Australia, to establish Australia's firs Romanian Orthodox Church.

He is the Rev. Theodoros Kentrides, whose migration was sponsored by the World Counci Churches. He is expected to remain as head of the Romanian Orthodox Church in Australi Until a church building for the some 5000 Romanians can be erected, Orthodox services w be held in a Sydney Anglican church, Father Kentrides said.

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SALEM PATRIARCH VISITS ISRAEL. Greek Orthodox Patriarch Benediktos of Jeru- paid his first official visit to Israel since his election in January, 1957.

atriarch, whose jurisdiction extends over all Palestine, Syria, Arabia and Jordan, made ntry into Israel via the Mandelbaum Gate. Accompanied by two archbishops and six of sser clergy, he visited leaders of Greek Communities in Israel.(The local communities a membership of about 15,000).

g the two week visit, which took place in July, he also conferred with Israeli authorities certain Orthodox land holdings, which the Israeli government had originally taken control he time of the founding of Israel. The government had subsequently ordered the return se lands to the Patriarchate, but in many cases the actual transfer has never taken place.

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CE HONORS ORTHODOX PRELATES. King Paul has awarded the Grand Cross of the of the Phoenix, one of the nation's highest decorations,to Metropolitans Erineos of s and Procopius of Hydra for 'outstanding service' to the Orthodox Church in Greece.

y-one archimandrites were awarded the Gold Cross of the same Order, in recognition ir work in conducting preaching missions.

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K RED CROSS HONORS AMERICAN MISSION LEADER. Nicholas G. Lambrides of ork, president of the American Mission to Greeks,Inc., was awarded the Gold Cross, ghest distinction of the Greek Red Cross, in a ceremony last month in Athens.

ecoration, in recognition of outstanding services rendered by the Mission to needy chil- hruout Greece, was presented by Constantin Georgacopoulos, president of the Greek ross and former prime minister of Greece.

ambrides was in Greece to superintend the mission's work. He was accompanied by Spiros Zodhiates of New York and the Rev. A.L. Sorenson of Mpls.,Minn.

ork of the mission includes feeding 6200 children in the mountainous district of Evri- a summer camp in Northern Greece and the country's only Evangelical orphanage in ni. Other activities include a Bible Institute, a religious bookstore and printing house ens, and aid to almost all the Evangelical churches in Greece.

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AN ORTHODOX CHURCH ANTICIPATES JOINING WORLD COUNCIL CHURCHES. ussian Orthodox Church will 'probably' join the WCC, Metropolitan Nikolai of Krutitsky lomna, second ranking leader of the Moscow Patriarchate, announced in Moscow.

etropolitan said a conference of 'sister Orthodox Churches' had been scheduled for ber at Prague or Bucharest to discuss his report on the recent meeting between the tions from the Russian Church and the WCC. He added it was 'too early to forecast e should become members of the World Council as it is a very serious step, but it will ly be taken'.

orld Council of Churches, formed Aug. 23, 1948, represents 170 religious bodies, eleven ch are Eastern Orthodox groups. The Metropolitan's statement was in regard to the meeting held in Utrecht, Netherlands, at which the Patriarchate was represented,along embers of the World Council. Also attending were officials of the Orthodox Patriarchates och, Jerusalem, Alexandria and of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Istanbul.

time the World Council was first formed at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1948, the Russian had called a Pan-Orthodox Conference in Moscow. Churches participating, at that g, were the Russian, Serbian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Albanian, Czechoslovakian, and e Orthodox Patriarchates of Alexandria and Antioch. The Conference had voted to re-

ject any affiliation with the World Council, on the ground that it was an ecclesiastical organ zation. This concept of the World Council has been clarified during the ten years of its his ory; it's approach to 'unity' being one of mutual cooperation and understanding and not tha of developing a 'super-church'.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft, gen'l. sec'y. of the WCC, explained that 'fear of unity is based on a wr concept, namely....a super-church', whereas 'another kind of unity is possible - a true eva gelical...yet catholic unity, which leaves the fullest scope for spiritual variety'.

Such a merger of 'union of interests' of the WCC and the Russian Church was bitterly atta ed by the Int'l Council of Christian Churches, an extreme fundamentalist group. The ICCC accused the WCC previously of being 'pro-socialist' and replete with theological 'modernis

Honorary president of the WCC, Anglican Bishop G.K.A. Bell of Chichester, England, prais the WCC as 'a force making for justice and peace by its very existence.' He described the WCC as 'a bridge over the abyss which separates nations'....a bridge working toward 'a vi unity of the whole Church of Christ, which includes not only the Orthodox and other ancient Churches, but also the Church of Rome'.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft also declared that any interpretation of the recent meeting as being 'pr marily in political terms' is to 'miss its real importance'. 'We must remember', he contin 'how little the Churches in other countries know about the real life of the Churches in Russ The working out of positive relationships between the WCC and the Russian Orthodox Chur can also open the door for relationships between the WCC and other Churches in the Soviet must specially remember that the needed confrontation and spiritual encounter of Eastern Western Christianity can only take place in an adequate way if the great tradition of Russia Orthodoxy can become vocal in the ecumenical movement'.

Metropolitan Nikolai described Dr. Visser 't Hooft as 'an unforgettable....outstanding Chri leader sincerely interested in establishing contacts among Christian Churches including O dox ones'. As the agenda of the Utrecht meeting had included various topics (e.g.- Christi Unity in Defense of Peace, How the WCC promotes Christian Unity, the Common Concern the Churches for Religious Liberty), the Metropolitan was asked about religious liberty in Soviet. He replied: 'I would like to say that satisfying one's religious desires is not being hampered in the Soviet Union, and one has the right to teach religion and the Christian Fai To illustrate, he said there were 22,000 churches and 35,000 priests in the Soviet.

- Jesuit Father Charles Boyer, professor of Patristics at the Gregorian University in R and editor of 'Unitas' magazine, voiced misgivings about the WCC. He said the Counc ignores basic theological differences between its constituent members in order to ach a form of exterior unity and that its real basis is not truly a search for unity, but rath means of forwarding the diverse interests of its member bodies. He described the dif ence between Rome and the WCC as being, on the one hand 'unity within itself' and the being 'an organ of multiplicity...acting in the name of diversity....and propagating divi

- The 'Unitas' movement is the Roman Catholic counterpart to the Protestant Ecumenic efforts. Opposition from them, as well as from the Jesuits, who are dedicated to Coun Reformation, is to be expected. For, only when the non-Roman Churches unite, does R tremble. To keep the motto of 'Divide and Conquer' active, is a basic principle of all t who desire world dominion. - ED.

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NEW WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES HEADQUARTERS PLANNED. A new $2,500,(headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, for the WCC was approved by the Council's Central C mittee last month.

Plans call for construction of a modern office building, a chapel and library in Geneva, wh the Council now occupies a Swiss type chalet and some temporary wooden structures. $30(was assigned by the Central Committee to be raised from member Churches, the balance t raised from individuals and foundations. Sketches of the new Center will be submitted next

chitects Otto Senn of Switzerland and Otto Bartning of Germany. Construction to be com-
d by the end of 1961.

The Central Committee consists of 130 persons, including 73 substitutes, fraternal deleg-
tes and other churchmen. The Executive Committee of the Central Committee consists of
2 elective members, plus the 6 presidents of the WCC, its general secretary and the chair-
nan and vice-chairman of the Central Committee. Two Eastern Orthodox clergy are on the
Executive Committee, namely:- Prof. Georges Florovsky of N.Y. and Metropolitan James
f Melita. - ED.

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TH OF PATRIARCH VIKENTIJE OF SERBIA. Patriarch Vikentije of the Serbian
dox Church, who had successfully headed the Church for eight years was solemnly bur-
Belgrade on July 8th, last. His funeral was attended, in addition to large numbers of
e and clergy, by representatives of the Federal Government, various churches in Yugo-
a and the Orthodox Churches of Greece and Russia. It was also attended by the Canadian
thiopian Ambassadors and representatives of the American, French and Greek Embas-

arch Vikentije Prodanov, 68, succumbed to a heart and diabetic condition complicated
eumonia. He was born in 1890 at Backo Petrovo Selo in the Vojodina province in north-
ugoslavia. After becoming an Orthodox monk in 1917, he progressed rapidly in the
ch and was consecrated bishop in 1936. He was named to the Srem diocese in 1947 and
years later was elected Patriarch. His election was preceded with the arrests of
al other bishops, including some who had been regarded as possible candidates for the
archate.

dministration, as Patriarch, was highlighted by notable progress in the field of Church
lation. Recently he had signed an agreement bringing Orthodox clergy and their families
he government Social Security, health and pension plan. He had been awarded National
rs and made official Church visits to the Soviet, Romania and Greece to awaken better
-church cooperation and understanding.

the election of a new Patriarch, the high authority of the Church will be in the hands of
oly Synod, and Bishop Krizoston of Branicevo, as oldest member of the Synod, will per-
the office of Patriarch pro-tem. Under the Serbian Orthodox Church Constitution, the
Patriarch has to be elected within three months (July 8th to Oct.8th). It has been learned
here are three candidates for the office. Sept. 14th has been announced as the day of
ion.

of the main problems facing the new Patriarch-elect will be a solution to the Macedonian
em. Last May, the Holy Synod promised to name native-born clergymen to three Mace-
n Sees, which have been vacant since the war. Orthodox leaders in Macedonia have now
tened to secede from the Serbian Church and form their own independent Church, if their
s are not met. The Serbian Synod refuses to accept the candidates offered for two rea-
1.Some are government-backed 2.Some are married and hence uncanonical. Patriarch
tije had favored acceptance of the candidates, in spite of these objections; in this, the
had resisted him strenuously.

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AL INSURANCE PLAN FOR CLERGY IN YUGOSLAVIA. Members of various relig-
groups are socially insured under agreements concluded by their supreme authorities
he government social insurance institutes. These agreements include the right to free
cal treatments, pensions - both old age and disability -, and compensations during ill-
and, of course, funeral expenses.

r, such agreements have been reached with the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Islamic
ious Community, The Evangelical Church in Slovenia-Croatia- & Serbia, the Reformed
ch and the Old Catholic Church in Slovenia and Croatia, and the Union of Baptist Churches,

(continued on page 14)

A VISIT TO A RUSSIAN MONASTERY

By A. Gordienko

.....The candles are burning low in front of the dimmed figures of the icon. The voices the choir are heard beneath the arches of the cathedral. At the altar, the novice is on his kn

'Do you agree, our brother, to devote all your life to God'?, asks the superior.

The novice bows his head in assent.

The ceremony of monastic vows is going on. At the end of the ceremony we go up to archim drite Pimen, superior of the Troitse Sergiev Monastery: at our request he narrates the fol ing:

'The Troitse Sergiev Monastery was founded in 1337 by Sergii of Radonezh. It has b the centre of Russian Orthodoxy for hundreds of years. It houses the Moscow Theo ical Academy, the seminary and monastery.

We have about one hundred monks in our monastery, most of whom are elderly; o has already turned ninety. The youngest is eighteen, but both of them have taken th monastic vows here.

Our monks live in a kind of community. By this I mean that they take turns in prep ing food and in fulfilling various duties in keeping the place clean and tidy. They ha lots to do', continued the superior, 'as they are up by 5:30. Then there are the ser prayers and readings from the Holy Books.

Many people also come to visit the churches and monastery and they, of course, h to be cared for. For this purpose, the monks dispense the candles, communion, me orial services, and so forth.'

'What do the monks do in their free time'?, we asked.

'Well, you see, actually they have very little free time; however there are certain trades and pursuits, essential to the community life. For instance, some of the mo do woodcarving, others bake the altar breads, or paint icons. Others maintain cus over the ancient books, prayer-books, silver and gold church-plate, historic icons, well as current works of art, mainly paintings on various subjects taken from Scri You see, the Moscow Theological Academy is now housed in the palace of the mona and in its halls are preserved these historic and valuable collections, that I have

mentioned to you. In another field of hand-work, you might be interested to know that the convents go in for lace-making, weaving and enbroidering.'

there monasteries in the USSR which actually have land-holdings'?

'Of the sixty-nine monasteries there are ones that do have land, yes. But, of course, the land and the buildings belong to the State. The monasteries rent them, and,since most of the churches constitute very valuable architectural monuments, we undertake to maintain them in the condition we received them in from the State.'

do the monks associate with the outside world'?

'The monks live a secluded life and it is for this purpose that the monastery exists; the word 'monk' comes from the Greek 'monos', which means 'alone'. Their chief contact with the outside world is thru the believers. Of course, the students of the Theological Academy, altho they are monks, have a much wider opportunity of outside contact, for they can visit libraries, museums, galleries, and even theaters.'

well known that the monasteries possess large funds which are not taxable. What does ionastery use these funds for ?'

'It is true that the monasteries do not pay taxes. The monies are mainly used for the education and maintenance of the students who attend the ecclesiastical seminaries thruout the various cities of the Soviet Union, as well as the Theological Academy in Moscow. The balance of the funds are used for the support of the monks themselves.'

THE VALUE OF FAITH

re was once an old woman, who lived in a cottage at the bottom of a hill, and a good old an, too; for, altho the hill was steep and her legs had seen their best days, she was al- in church on Sundays, even though the church lay on the far side of the hill.

day the sermon was on prayer, based on the text: 'If ye shall say unto this mountain, be removed and be thou cast into the sea, it shall be done'. The discourse made a great ession upon this ancient dame; for she could not help but think how nice it would be if ill between her and the church were done away with, and how it would save her old legs.

re she went to bed that night, she included in her prayers a petition that the hill be re- ed and cast somewhere on the other side of her garden. Next morning she rose and went r window and looked out. There, sure enough, was the obnoxious hill, looking just as nd as steep as ever. 'Ah', cried the old woman, as she shook her fist at the offending ncle, 'I thought you'd still be there'.'

from Riley's 'Athos'

(continued from page 11) -
plus all members of the government-sponsored Roman Catholic Priests Ass'n.

The religious bodies participate in this insurance, by tendering a contribution equaling 25% the contract basis. Among lay workers in Yugoslavia, the basic contribution totaled 38% of t worker's total income. The reduced rate for clergy is made possible by the State making up the difference between 25% and the 38% norm. While the total number of clergy is small in comparison with the total number of workers in the country, the rate of retired clergy is nearly five times that among the workers. To every 100 active clergy, there are 70 retired; this ratio among workers is 100 to 17.

Clergy statistics for the major bodies in Yugoslavia are:

Serbian Orthodox = 18 bishops, 2,023 priests, 318 monks, 680 nuns

Roman Catholic = 28 bishops, 3,404 priests, 641 monks, 3,422 nuns

Islamic = 5 Supreme Leaders, 1,159 imams

- In the USA, the rate of contribution by clergy participating is far less, but, of course, health and medical insurance is not included. In addition, it is not known whether the 38% basic rate in Yugoslavia includes income tax, if any. - ED.

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AMERICANS COMPLETE TOUR OF EUROPE AND NEAR EAST. Five American Reli ious leaders, who returned to New York after a six week tour 16 countries, including Russia unanimously cited the 'tremendous gains' in religious interest and 'relaxation of anti-religi ous propaganda' in the Soviet Union.

The group, which was sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, include the Rev. Father Leonidas C. Contos, Dean of St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Cathedral in Los A eles, Calif. They visited London, Prague, Warsaw, Moscow, Vienna, Istanbul, Copenhagen, Cairo, Jerusalem, Belgrade, Budapest, Rome, Geneva and Paris.

Speaking of the 'vigor of religious revival' in the Soviet, Dr. Bonnell, pastor of the 5th Aven Presbyterian Church in N.Y., said they all were surprised to learn that in many of the large Orthodox churches in Russia from 250 to 300 adults and children are baptized every Sunday He stated also that there were eight academies and two seminaries training Orthodox clergy in Russia. They felt also that 'Religion now seems to be a vital force in the life of many Russians'.

Adlai E. Stevenson highlighted a four week visit to Russia by taking a guided tour of the ancient Russian Orthodox Theological Academy at Zagorsk and by delivering a sermon in Moscow's only Baptist Church, before a congregation of some 2000 members. Mr. Stevenso was accompanied by his family and a party of American friends. In his sermon, he said: 'We believe peace begins in the human heart. We believe that spiritual life is indispensable to a full and rich national life'.

A third American group, headed by Dr. T. Otto Nall, editor of the New Christian Advocate, made up of an international group of Methodist officials - including three bishops - comp ted an eight day tour of Russia. The group had been brought together by a range of activities including the centennial of Danish Methodism, speaking engagements at the Protestant Pav lion at the Brussel's World Fair, a meeting of the executive committee of the World Metho Council in Freudenstadt, Germany, and the annual meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches at Nyborgstrand, near Copenhagen, plus visits to a number of h toric religious sites in Central Europe.

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LUTHERAN SISTERHOOD OF MARY ESTABLISH RETREAT IN GERMANY. A group o Lutheran sisters, dedicated to bridging divisions within Christianity, started a retreat hous in Darmstadt, Germany.

The Ecumenical Sisterhood of Mary, as they call themselves, invite anyone to spend one to

s in an atmosphere of prayer and meditation. A fifty-room building adjoins the mother-e. Each room is named for an outstanding figure of the historical past of the Church. One is dedicated to the various denominations within Protestantism; the Catholic Church and Orthodox Church are represented in another two rooms. A statue of St. Francis stands in ister of the motherhouse.

sisterhood is an outgrowth of a movement started during the war to teach the Bible to g girls. The two foundresses, Mother Basilea and Mother Martyria were inspired to lead mmon life of poverty and self-denial. Some resistance was met from Protestant leaders, felt the ideals of the sisterhood could not be reconciled with Protestant tradition.

The Roman Catholic Belgian Benedictine Sisters also recently established a guest house, near Lugano, Switzerland, to attract visitors from all over the world. The convent, altho established eight years ago, has now received a special mission from the Pope to pray for the conversion of Russia to Rome. Twenty sisters inhabit the convent and have furbish-ed it with Byzantine decorations. They also conduct their offices according to Slavonic usage. They work in close conjunction with the Belgian Benedictine Abbey of Chevetogne in Belgium, a Byzantine study center that pursues similar aims.

Twenty sisters can hardly be expected to achieve that which hordes of Teutonic knights could not accomplish thru blood and tears. - ED.

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Cathedral of the Assumption (circa 1473) at Pskov-Pechersky Monastery. (See article on p. 12-13) photo by A.Vorotynsky

MT. ATHOS

Passing thru the blue waters of the Aegean, one may see, far to the north, a high peak of a mountain rising above the horizon. This is the Mount of the Hermits, Mount Athos (Agion Oros).

The very center of the Eastern Orthodox Church, this Monastic fortress has preserved its independence thru three long centuries of Moslem rule. Situated on the south of Macedonia, just below Salonica, lies the famed peninsula of Athos. Having an average breadth of some four miles, with a length of forty. A ridge of hills pass down the middle of the land-strip, rising to their final height of about 7,000 feet at the summit of Athos itself. The mountain is one vast mass of white marble, clothed with trees to within a thousand feet of the top. Round its shores stand the twenty ancient monasteries, to which the whole peninsula belongs and which form the monastic republic of the Holy Mountain.

Inhabited primarily by Greek monks, the Mount also has Russian monasteries. One of these that of St. Andrew, was recently ravaged by fire (July 1958), as frequently has happened to many of the monasteries at Athos, thruout its history. As communication and travel is difficult on the Mount, help is slow in coming in circumstances such as this; some 20 buildings being destroyed, along with the historic Athonias Library - the seminary and church being about the only two buildings of prominence that were saved.

As an interesting sidelight to the advent of Russian monks on Athos, it is well to examine as to how they were able to gain control of areas so jealously guarded by the traditional Greek monks. Motives must be examined first. Russia has long sought extension of her territories to the shores of the Mediterranean; her eyes have long coveted Salonica, a city that is second only to Istanbul in political importance, on account of the power it would give its possessors over the entire peninsula (see map). Physically, the whole promontory is a gigantic natural fortress, practically unassailable by sea and connected to the mainland by an isthmus only a mile and a half wide (the site of the famous canal of Xerxes

Among the Greek monks, fear of the Russians eventually claiming the promontory as her own, by gradually outnumbering the Athos monks by Russian monks; then to force the transfer of the Seat of Ecumenical Patriarchate to Moscow and subject the entire Orthodox Church to the political powers of Moscow. But to return to the coming of the Russian monks:-

In 1839, the Russians requested permission from Abbot Gerasimos, of St. Panteimon (now known as Russico) monastery, for admission of 18 Russian monks, promising in writing that their number would never be increased beyond 50, the Greek monks, at that time, numbering 150. However, by bringing servants from Russia, afterwards, and making them mo the Russians were able to increase their number to 400 by 1869. Getting the old abbot in t power, they destroyed their original comprising document limiting their numbers and forc the abbot to expel all the Greek monks. Complaints being made to the Patriarch, the Russi abbot, who replaced Gerasimos, Makarius bribed the Patriarch in 1876 with 20,000 liras a valuable cross (5,000 liras), plus varied gifts among certain of the Holy Synod in Constant to uphold the Russian victory.

With this solid footing obtained at Russico (formerly St. Panteleimon) the Russians took t kellia (small monastic cottages) and enlarged them into monasteries, one of which became of St. Andrew (recently ravaged by fire) - it being also known as Serai. In addition, they h endeavored to obtain Iveron monastery. As a result, great suspicion and distrust now prev among the Greek monks toward the Russians - they even blame the Russians for the nume fires which have taken place in the Greek monasteries.

Such then, is the background of the coming of the Russian to historic Mt. Athos.

DOMESTIC

DHIST POINTS OUT 'AREAS OF AGREEMENT' IN WORLD RELIGIONS. Dr.Htoon, tice of the Burma Supreme Court and vice-president of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, ddressing the 16th Congress of the International Association for Liberal Christianity and gious Freedom, declared that areas of agreement within the world's five great religions outweigh, both in number and importance, the differences of theology and doctrine that ften obscure the real significance of human faith'.

Congress, held last month at the University of Chicago (Illinois), was sponsored by the rican Unitarian Ass'n. and the Universalist Church of America.

Htoon explained that, just as Christianity, Islam and Judaism shared a common origin in aic thought: so did Buddhism and Hinduism share a common source in the religious ing of India. The Five Commandments of a Buddhist, he said, could be compared with the Commandments. They are: 1.Abstention from taking one's life 2.Abstention from taking is not one's own 3.Abstention from sexual misconduct 4.Abstention from untruthfulness stention from intoxicating drinks and drugs.

Htoon concluded by pointing up that these five precepts enable the Buddhist layman to olish in himself a basic morality, and an everyday purification of thought-speech-conduct.

An important facet, usually overlooked by most observers, in the basic realities of codes of religion, is the approach taken by Christ, as vs. Moses and other great leaders. Namely, the Law and the Commandments of all Great 'Law' Religions adopt the negative approach: he 'do not' code. Christ emphasized the opposite: 'do' this and all else will be added. If an individual sincerely desires to do good, his good negates the Law of 'do not'. - ED.

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BUTES PAID TO THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL. Numerous tributes and gies were paid to the person of the late Archbishop Michael, deceased July 13, by both ic and private figures. President Eisenhower said: 'I had valued his friendship for y years...it is...the loss of a great spiritual leader'.

ernor Harriman of N.Y. said: 'He was one of the ablest clergymen of the Eastern Ortho- Faith....' Mayor Wagner of New York City expressed his feelings: '...a friend and a r of moral strength in our metropolis'. Senator Langer: '....one of the great church ers of the world...' Senator Kefauver: '...The religious world mourns the loss of of its great leaders...' Rep.Boland (Mass.): '.....his warm heart and devout soul e only a few of the magnificent qualities of a truly spiritual man...' Senator Dirksen: his passing deprives the world of a great churchman and a great humanitarian...' tor Javits: '....his leadership and august presence will be greatly missed....'

usands of individuals rallied to his funeral at Holy Trinity Cathedral in N.Y. He was ed on the grounds of St. Basil's Academy at Garrison, N.Y.

arded as one of the foremost theologians of the Greek Orthodox Church, Archbishop hael took a leading part in discussions on canonical and other issues involved in the rch's affiliation with the World Council of Churches. He was author of a number of s and pamphlets dealing with the doctrine of the Greek Church. He was born in 1892 in Greek Province of Maronia in Western Thrace and was educated at the Theological

School at Halki. He also taught there before going to study at the then-famed Russian Theological Seminaries of Kiev and Petrograd.

The Archbishop's death had been preceded by a feeling of illness, while attending the Biennial Congress of the Archdiocese at Salt Lake City, Utah. He had been confined to his bed, under doctor's care, during the Convention and had risen only to make an address to the gathering. As his condition did not improve, he was flown to New York and taken to Doctor's Hospital, where an extensive operation was performed. He suffered shock but seemingly recovered with medication. His physician spoke to him Sunday, July 13th, and inquired how he felt. The Archbishop nodded his head and expired.

During his administration in America, the archdiocese made significant advances under a revised Constitution and By-Laws: the establishment of a Dekadollarion ($10 annual membership fee), which provided a sound financial basis for the archdiocese: and a 5 year plan to convert the Holy Cross Theological Seminary into the first Greek Orthodox University of America.

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14th BIENNIAL CONGRESS MEETS. Some 2000 clergy and lay delegates gathered in the Utah capital of Salt Lake City early last July to attend the 14th Biennial Congress of the Greek Archdiocese of North and South America.

Altho the delegates were not aware of the illness of the Archbishop, they listened with great attention to his addresses. The archbishop stressed that Christian Churches should stop any 'proselytizing' among themselves. 'We must cooperate with other Christian denominations the over the world to settle social and moral questions. This cooperation is most necessary and incumbent upon us.' He decried what he termed the 'various Christian denominations struggling among each other to make converts.....We have never felt we have a monopoly of salvation in our Church'.

Delegates passed a resolution to have a study made of the possibility of establishing deaconesses within the Orthodox Greek Archdiocese. The report on the study to be made at the next Congress in 1960, which will meet in Buffalo, N.Y.

The annual report told of an increased budget of 20% over the previous one; that the Holy Cross Theological School was now granting Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Sacred Theology degrees; and that a library, chapel and additional classrooms were to be built this year; that a home for orphaned boys will soon be established at St. Basil's Academy at Garrison, N.Y. at a cost of $500,000: that several homes for the aged were either opened already, planned for future opening or being considered; reports also were given to indicate that efforts were being made to introduce Greek into public schools and colleges.

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NEW HEAD OF GREEK ARCHDIOCESE OF AMERICA ANNOUNCED. Announcement was made last month that Metropolitan James (Coucouzis) of Melita (Malta) has been appointed to succeed the late Archbishop MICHAEL as head of the Greek Orthodox Churches of North and South America.

The Metropolitan is a graduate of the Patriarchal Theological Institute of Halki (Istanbul) and also studied at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. He also served as Dean of the Boston Cathedral for many years and Dean of the Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theological School in Brookline, Mass. Later, he served briefly as Dean of the New York Cathedral until his consecration as Bishop of Melita.

He was recently re-elected to the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches. He also represents the Ecumenical Patriarchate at the World Council, which has headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Altho the announcement concerning this appointment is still unofficial, full verification is expected, in the immediate future, by the Ecumenical Patriarchate. In the meantime, the Holy

and Ecumenical Patriarchate have been studying the feasibility of dividing the Greek
iocese of North and South America into three separate dioceses. According to these
ts, the Patriarch favors setting up new dioceses, one for Canada and one each for the
nd South America. If this plan is followed, a Metropolitan would be appointed overseer
h of these dioceses. Such a plan might negate the appointment of Metropolitan James.

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INIAN ORTHODOX YOUTH LEAGUE HOLDS 11th ANNUAL CONVENTION. Some 200
ites attended the UOL's 11th Annual Meeting, which was held in Johnson City, N.Y. July 18,
0th. The League, which was founded Dec. 13,1947, comprises American-born Ukrainians
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA, most of them under 40 years of age.

onvention was held in the $250,000 Memorial Center of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox
h. The opening day was highlighted with a 15 minute TV interview with Bohdan Hryshchy-
president of UOL. His Eminence Metropolitan John and His Grace Archbishop Mstyslaw,
ual leaders of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in USA were among principal speakers at
turday evening banquet.

onvention concerned itself with reports on past and present activities, as well as awarding
cial award to R. Skorupski of New Britain, Conn., as the 'Orthodox of the Year'. In positive
, the Convention called on the Church to 'promote and continue to teach the Ukrainian lang-
n order to stimulate its growth'. Endorsement was also given to the continuing Ukrainian
dox Appeal, which seeks to raise funds for the denomination's program. For the first time,
the UOL decided to publish a Year Book or Calendar, which will be printed at the Diocese
ing Plant at South Bound Brook, N.J.(P.O.Box 595). The next Convention will meet in July,
in Chicago, Ill.

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NNUAL EASTERN ORTHODOX CATECHETICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN JULY. The
ning of the 5th Annual EO Catechetical Conference occured the last week of July at Michigan
University in East Lansing, Michigan.

onference was held in cooperation with the Michigan State University Committee on
h Related Programs. Headquarters were located in the Kellogg Center for Continuing
tion.

rers included prominent clergy from the various national Orthodox jurisdictions, as well
me of the professors of the University departments of Humanities, Religion, Speech, Journ-
, Psychology, Education and Music.

re topics,not discussed in previous conferences, included:

ychological techniques
thodox Canon Law
thodox Hymnology
ssion Opportunities for teachers
ustrating the Seven Sacraments
e Seven Ecumenical Councils
aling with the Adolescent
h. Teaching the Nicene Creed
i. Organizing Vacation Schools, etc.
j. Illustrating the Dead Sea Scrolls
k. Preparing children for Communion
l. Training parish leaders
m. Vocation of Orthodox clergy
n. Giving of tests, quizzes and exams

dition to the lectures, two special training seminars were provided. One in religious
tion and the media of mass communication (e.g.- TV and Radio). Second, the writing and
g of Church Bulletins and copy for the public press.

positive and needed program for the development of better clergy and parish leaders.
May such programs expand and continue. - ED.

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AINIAN TEEN-AGE CONFERENCE TO CONVENE IN OCTOBER. Some 15 parishes of
ern Pennsylvania and Ohio will send teen-age representatives to Camp Kon-O-Kwee near

Zelionople, Penn., to attend the Ukrainian Orthodox Teen-Age Conference.

The facilities at the camp have been made available by the Pittsburgh YMCA and include itories, dining hall, hospital, Chapel, Post Office,etc. The YMCA Staff will provide over- accomodations, as well as food.

The program, the first of its kind for Orthodox Churches, will be administered by the UO (Ukrainian Orthodox Youth League) and will include a discussion of the possibilities of an ized Teen-age Conference for future growth. Addresses by civic leaders, socials, worshi vices and recreation with a special cultural presentation are other highlights.

● W.A. Pysh, 116 Brunswick Place, Carnegie, Penna., has details for interested observe

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ORTHODOX PARTICIPATE IN WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY RELIGIOUS CENTER. planned all-religious center to be erected at Wayne State University, Michigan, has invite Eastern Orthodox Clergy Ass'n. to be represented in the building. The Clergy Associatio therefore requested that 1,000 square feet (20x50 feet) of floor space be allotted for East Orthodox activities: an office, a library, and a general lounge convertible for religious us

The cost of the floor space being approximately 20-25 dollars per square foot; a total of a $25,000. The monies to be raised both on an individual basis, as well as from cooperati Orthodox Churches in the Detroit area.

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$30,000 ANNUAL BUDGET FOR CLEVELAND ORTHODOX WELFARE COUNCIL. T Eastern Orthodox Welfare Council of Cleveland, Ohio, has set its sights on a goal of $30, which is needed to finance their immediate annual budget.

The Council, which represents some 16 Orthodox member Churches of the various Nation Bodies, maintains an office; publishes a quarterly, called the 'Orthodox Spirit'; and has been developing a 'Camp Plan' for a Children's Summer Camp.

$10,000 of the budget will be utilized to maintain the office of the Council and issue the p lication. $20,000 would be used to finance the building of Camp facilities, with water, ga electricity and roads being primary expenditures.

As some 30,000 people comprise the membership of the 16 member Churches, it was felt that $1 per person was a reasonable request to make possible the essential budget called for. In addition, three money-raising events were held or planned to be held: Banquet and dance held April 26th; Picnic held August 10th; New Year's Dance to be held Jan.14,1959.

● An example of what every Metropolitan area, in which Orthodox Churches exist in quantity, can do if they desire to. An excellent and commendable activity. - ED.

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SYRIAN ORTHODOX YOUTH ORGANIZATION HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION. With 4000 delegates present, the SOYO gathered last July in Pittsburgh for the 1958 Annual Con tion. With the Archbishop of the Syrian Church present, effective emphasis was placed on need for increased activity of the Youth in Church affairsduring its transition period in ch ing over from a foreign Church to an American one. The Archbishop pointed up the work had already been done in accomplishing this by the publication of numerous manuals, hym etc. into English.

Beside the business side of the Convention, a resolution was also drafted to be sent to Pr dent Eisenhower inquiring as to why the EASTERN ORTHODOX FAITH was left out of Memorial Day observances at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington(Va.) National Cemetery. At that observance, only chaplains of the Protestant, Jewish and Catholic Fai

llowed to participate in the National Services at the Tomb; this, in spite of the fact ousands of Orthodox fought and bled for their country in the past wars in which we have ngaged. It is not known whether the Chief of Chaplains had a part in this or not - he, rse, is a Roman Catholic (General Patrick J. Ryan).

ther session of the Convention, the Archbishop also urged and invited individual non-ox Churches 'to become a part of the Eastern Orthodox Church' and to continue to use wn rituals 'as long as they follow the dogma and doctrine of the Orthodox Church'.

ie invitation to individual churches to join with the Orthodox Church, and preserve their 'n rituals and traditional usages, was re-emphasized again at the 13th Annual Conven-on of the Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church of North America at its meeting in Los ngeles during last month. As a result, a Syrian Jacobite parish in West New York,N.J. cepted the offer. - ED.

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Important **FINAL CALL!**

L SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCEMENT TO CLERGY

clergymen will lose their rights to social security unless they do something about it the 15th of next April.

s what must be done:

1. If a clergymen does not have a social security card, he should go to the nearest Social Security Office and get one. This is a very simple procedure.
2. Next, go to the nearest U.S. Internal Revenue Office and ask for a 'Waiver Form'.
3. Fill out this 'Waiver Form' and leave it at the Internal Revenue Office.

rthodox Priest will take these steps above; and, if he earns over $400 a year, all his gs will count towards his old-age, survivor, and disability insurance benefits.

neans that he and his dependents may receive monthly benefit checks when he retires 65, or later. His family would also qualify for payments in case he should die before e. Additionally, if he were to become disabled, for any reason, so he could no longer he may be able to receive monthly benefit checks starting at the age of 50.

nportant thing for all priests to keep in mind is that TIME IS RUNNING OUT. If YOU ocial Security PROTECTION for yourself and FAMILY, YOU MUST ACT NOW.

Dep't. of Health, Education and Welfare
Social Security Administration
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

The CALENDAR Days
September 1958

1st - Beginning of the Year.

5th - Prophet Zachari father of S. John tist; and Elizabe

7th - Sunday before th Exaltation of the Cross.

8th - Nativity of Theot

14th - Exaltation of the Cross. (Commem ing the finding o Cross)

21st - Sunday after the Exaltation of the Cross.

28th - 18th Sunday after Pentecost.

September

MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

October

WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

The CALENDAR Days
October 1958

1st - Protection of the Theotokos.

5th - 19th Sunday after Pentecost.

12th - 20th Sunday after Pentecost.

19th - 21st Sunday after Pentecost.

26th - St. Demetrius the Martyr; and the Commemoration of the Great Earthquake at Constantinople, 758 AD.

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D YOU KNOW?

What was the origin of the word Rabbi?

From the Hebrew, meaning 'my great one', it was popularly used for any great doctor or teacher. After the destruction of the Temple in 70 A.D. it became a formal title or office of one ordained to be an authority on Judaism. Prior to 70 A.D., of course, the Hebrews had a priesthood, which has since ceased to function as such.

What was the Arian heresy?

Arius, a priest of Alexandria, Egypt, who died in 326, began in 318 to openly teach that Jesus Christ was neither divine nor human but superangelic. For this, he was condemned by the Council of Nicaea in 325.

Who were the Magi?

They were actually priests, astrologers and soothsayers among the ancient Medians and later also among the Persians. They bore great reputations and were revered by the people.

How many Biblical sites in Palestine have been accurately located?

Over 1,300 such places have been identified.

Is the doctrine of 'Purgatory' confined to Roman Catholicism?

No. It had its ancient origins in Buddhism, from whence it crept into Rome. Theosophy also has such a doctrine.

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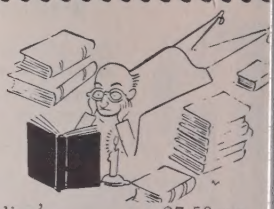

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